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ROTSKY



by A FORMER RUSSIAN COMMISSAR

TROTSKY

By

A Former Russian Commissar

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*"... and behold a great red
dragon..." Revelation 12:3*



Kaganovitch

Stalin's father-in-law, a full blooded Ashkenazim Jew and real master of Russia at the present time.

1

IT IS a little more than twenty years since Leo Bronstein, better known as L. D. Trotsky, emerged from an underworld composed of international revolutionists to become a world known actor on the political stage.

It seems incredible that the son of a greedy Jewish landowner, who exploited his neighbors and hired help, could ever become the world's foremost radical leader and trouble maker. Yet it is still more incredible that he can concentrate international attention upon himself after he has clearly demonstrated his megalomania and unscrupulous attitude toward all human rights and every principle of justice.

But Trotsky today, is not only drawing to himself the support of the more radical elements of Europe and the Americas, but he is actual head and master brain of the Fourth International, a rival organization of the Communist Third International.

What is more, he has also succeeded in winning the sympathies of countless so-called Liberal people, who see him as a martyr of the Stalin regime; a victim of persecution by a government which he himself established, but is now controlled by rival fellow Jews—directed by Stalin's father-in-law Kaganovitch.

Having, according to his own claims, fled to Mexico, Trotsky—Bronstein continues to prepare for some sort of a comeback. The fact that he is living in the luxurious villa of a rich Communist friend, Diego Rivera, or that the president of Mexico, General Lazaro Cardenas sent a special luxurious railway car, El Hidalgo ("The Nobleman") for him when he landed in Tampico, are rather convincing proofs that this Jewish apostle of human equality considers himself entitled to certain so-called capitalistic privileges.

The radicals and intellectuals who prattle about

their friendship for the poor see nothing wrong about the enormous sums of money which this man has always spent for his personal gratification.

Yet we find that people like B. Stolberg, an American liberal and author, feel the urge to tell the public that "the reasons for his (Trotsky's) career, lie in his personality, in his many-sided genius as historian, indomitable revolutionary, and man of action."

Much depends, naturally, on the quality of the above listed traits. Some people, especially Trotsky's fellow Jews, may find them awe inspiring. Intellectuals seeking to save the world from itself may see a Messiah in Trotsky; a man who will lead the nations into an Eden of social and economic justice, a leader capable of establishing a Universal Marxian religion.

But the average person will think twice when he sees Trotsky as he really is; as his actions have shown him to be, and as he pictures himself in his writings. Having served as a Commissar in Russia during the time when he was at the zenith of his power, I claim to know something about the man.

Now let us turn to his Autobiography. Like all biographers, Bronstein begins his life story with reminiscences from childhood. It is significant, though, that the first incident he claims to remember distinctly is this: as a boy he is playing with some little girls and has the misfortune of special action of the kidneys in their presence.

The incident in itself can easily be explained and excused. It seems, however, that a man of Trotsky's fame and ambition would hardly think that such a trivial occurrence was worthy of mention in an autobiography. Yet he tells why he cites the matter, and *his explanation sheds an important light upon his personality*; it gives an answer to the question as to what sort of a man Trotsky-Bronstein really is.

As a result of this embarrassing incident the mother reproaches the child; "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

Now, notice that Trotsky admits that he felt *neither shame nor repentance*. Here is a glimpse into the soul of a mysterious character! There is no indication that he has ever felt shame or repentance for any of the long list of crimes he has committed.

These few words characterize the man and his whole amazing career. There is neither shame nor repentance to be found in his life. Many an act of his, many an historical event of the Russian revolution, become understandable if we keep in mind this statement he made about his boyhood.

Shame and repentance have always been unknown to him; now he is too old to learn what they mean. This fact gives us the key for a correct appraisal of the most brazen of all political criminals the world has ever known.

Most people first learned about Trotsky's existence and activities when in 1917 he entered the political stage of Russia and presented himself as the intimate "friend" and co-worker of Lenin. Only those more closely acquainted with Marxist movements and revolutionary propaganda in Europe remember Trotsky from earlier days. For the Russian revolution of 1917 was not the first time he had appeared in the open.

Having chosen underground revolutionary work in place of a university training for himself, Trotsky, then an extraordinary young intellectual of only nineteen and still fresh from his father's estate Yanovka, which lies not far from Kherson, South Russia, began to organize revolutionary societies in Nicolayev, port on the Black Sea near his home.

Incapable of soliciting followers for himself, young Trotsky-Bronstein stole into the Protestant religious circles which were at that time being persecuted by the Orthodox Church of Russia. The seed of discontent began to germinate. He succeeded in perverting the meetings of these Russian Christians, mostly simple, trusting peasants and laborers, into revolutionary gatherings which only served to aggravate the diffi-

culties they were already having. So we see a young Jew working through Christian circles for the sole purpose of stirring up trouble.

Trotsky and a number of his friends were soon arrested by the police, and exiled into Siberia. However, with the help of his young wife and friends he escaped, left Russia, and joined other revolutionists who had managed to flee to Vienna, Paris, and London.

His wife, a Jewess, who had aided so magnificiently in his escape, remained in Siberian exile accompanied by their two daughters. Without giving any special reason, Trotsky-Bronstein says in his Autobiography that after this he met his wife only "occasionally".

Later he took another wife, Sedowa—the actual name of this Jewess being Rosenfeld, a revolutionist, whom he had met in Paris. Sedowa very probably offered more advantages to the young radical; a feeling of gratitude and responsibility seemingly does exist in the cold heart of Trotsky, even if he occasionally praises his former partner calls her a friend.

Once, however, we find him demonstrating a humanitarian feeling. His father was caught by the revolution of 1917. Being a wealthy man, he owned the grain mill of the district where he lived. Old Bronstein hated the Russians, but as a side line loaned money to them, and this did not help to create friends for the family outside of Jewish circles.

If we are to believe Trotsky, his father lost much money through the revolution. To compensate him for the grief thus experienced, Trotsky made the senior Bronstein manager of a government textile mill near Moscow, after he himself had become dictator of the Soviet Union.

It was in London that Trotsky met Lenin for the first time. In Paris and in London he got his real start as an international figure. When coming to western Europe he was merely one of the many Russian political emigrants who were then populating the back alleys of European capitals. But he soon succeeded in win-

ning the confidence of the leaders of Marxism, and from then on we find him closely associated with the two headquarters of the Russian revolution, which were at that time located in the two above cities.

During the years 1900 to 1905 Lenin was official leader of the radical wing of Socialists who were plotting the destruction of the Russian government. Yet we find that Trotsky was actually the guiding mind. That he and Lenin disagreed on many details or even interrupted their allegedly close friendship for a number of years matters little. We have good reason to believe that the two never were the bosom friends they appeared to be.

The Russian laborer and peasant has never been friendly toward the Jew, and Trotsky knew this, only too well. For years he therefore satisfied himself with a second place on the political stage, and his policy was to have some one else figure as the head of his movement—a Russian intellectual and idealist whom he could dominate!

In a thousand ways, Lenin "fronted" for the cunning Mr. Bronstein.

II

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**WE** FIND a substantiation of this fact by considering the Russian revolution of 1905. For fifty-two days there existed a "Soviet of Workers" in St. Petersburg. Lenin at that time took no active part in the activities of the Soviet, but satisfied himself with editing a radical revolutionary daily, *Novaya Zhizn* ("New Life"). He in reality was a rival of Trotsky who was at that time the active brains of the Soviet and edited another daily called the *Nachalo* ("The Beginning").

The president of the St. Petersburg Soviet in 1905 was a young Russian lawyer by the name of Khrustal-



yov. However, a prominent member of the Soviet writes: "The intellectual leader of the Soviet was L. D. Trotsky. The president of the Soviet Nozar-Khrustalyov, was merely a screen."

Another member of that Soviet, the widely known intellectual Jew, Lunatsharsky, who in 1937 became Commissar of Education and contributed greatly to the perverting of the morals of Russian youth, says: "I remember somebody saying in Lenin's presence: 'The star of Khrustalyov is sinking. Today the strong man in the Soviet is Trotsky.' For a moment Lenin's expression seemed to darken. Then he said: 'Well, Trotsky has won this by his tireless and striking work.'"

The above gives sufficient evidence that Trotsky-Bronstein held the upper hand in radical revolutionary circles as far back as 1905. Already the reader is beginning to see that the Bolshevick movement did not originate with the poor of Russia, as many have supposed.

Similar statements made by Trotsky himself show also that Lenin could not have been the close "friend" of Trotsky, that he would now have us to believe. His paper *Nachalo* had a much larger circulation than Lenin's—up to half a million copies daily.

In those days Trotsky was backed financially by the Jew, Dr. Herzenstein.

This again reveals the hands which supported Trotsky-Bronstein in his subversive activities. Lenin's *Navaya Zhizn* had a smaller circulation and wielded much less influence; and, as far as we can learn, no powerful Jewish publisher undertook the financing of this paper and its editor.

We are bringing to public attention these and a few other brief notes about Trotsky-Bronstein's early career in order to illuminate his later success as leader of international Jewish Bolshevism. The assertions are made that Marxism in general, and Communism in particular, represent a carefully planned Jewish plot

for the complete domination of the world—which assertions have never been satisfactorily disproved.

Beginning with the famous documents called the "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion", a good number of essays, books, and reports tell us that there exists a clique of Jewish megalomaniacs who religiously believe that they are destined to impress their will and wishes upon all mankind. A clique which possesses and controls the bulk of the world's monetary wealth, and thereby exerts its influence even over democratic governments; a secret band of super-criminals who will finance atrocities on any scale if these promise to advance the cause of its members.

Before citing some of the proofs for the existence of such a cabal, we must, however, go back to Trotsky. He himself and his career are most convincing evidence to sustain the above statements.

Just the date when Trotsky was chosen by the internationalists as their aggressor against all established order, is difficult to determine. Judging from his Autobiography one is lead to believe that the first contacts with the secret hierarchy must have been made during his first stay in western Europe.

One must remember that the Empire of the Czar had always been considered a menace to western European powers. Great Britain especially, saw in old Russia a bugaboo threat to India. St. Petersburg's alleged aim to annex Constantinople and part of Turkey, never found favor with any of the western governments.

For these and other reasons one can understand why Russia's revolutionary leaders could move freely from one European capital to another; why they could live unmolested in the shadow of Scotland Yard in London and enjoy the protection of the British government during the 1917 Russian revolution when ample means and laws were available to thwart their international program.

London, in those days, was the money center of the world. While the scheming, directing brains of



apostate Jewry was concentrated in Paris, yet London was the heart of the financial powers which were seeking to bring about a Jewish dictatorship first over Russia, and later over the entire world.

Most likely these hidden powers were closely scrutinizing all Russian radicals, selecting in advance those who could become future leaders. They knew also that the Russian Empire would some time offer equally profitable opportunities for exploitation as the Americas. There were also old accounts to square up, because the Russians had long since suspicioned the plot and had taken steps to protect themselves against Jewish control.

We are not in a position to determine whether Russian antagonism against Jewry actually dates back to the Ninth Century when the latter tried to convert the pagan Slavs of Wladimir the Great, to the Mosaic religion and was rejected. But we know that the Russian, by nature deeply religious, has never ceased to see the murderer of Christ in the Jew. The international forces of Jewry, therefore, had a double purpose in planning the destruction of my native country and its ruling classes.

Trotsky-Bronstein, being a Jew himself, and without scruples in his radical activities, must likely have been singled out by the invisible government for closer attention while still a young man in his twenties. Only thus can we explain how he, an amateur in politics, was ushered into the nerve centers of the revolutionary movement as soon as he reached London.

The ties between Trotsky-Bronstein and the powers backing him doubtless became closer after the 1905 revolution. As factual head of the St. Petersburg "Workers Soviet" he had demonstrated his disregard for all restraint when offered an opportunity to stir mobs of criminals into a blood-thirsty frenzy.

His fierce opposition to every revolutionary party advocating bloodless social reform had demonstrated that this villain possessed the qualities which would

make him not only a very efficient international wrecker, but also a relentless avenger of all actual and imaginary wrongs committed against Jewry by a hostile world.

From the very beginning of his career down to the present hour, Trotsky has never ceased to insist on a *World Revolution*. To him Marxism means never ending persecution of everyone holding to spiritual individuality, while Socialism is nothing but the establishment of a bureaucracy to dictate its will upon a mass of nerveless serfs.

His ideal is to surround himself with a mob of cringing boot-lickers incapable of resistance. To bring about such a status every revolution, as Trotsky sees it up to this very day, must maintain a constant slaughter of undesirables, a never ceasing reign of terror. For he knows very well that only humans, dispossessed of their souls, are capable of adapting themselves to his requirements, and that the vast majority of people will always fight to the last in defense of their spiritual individualism.

A man of Trotsky-Bronstein's type would go far if properly supported and supplied with plenty of money; and the powers that backed him saw this years ago. There is no question, therefore, that Trotsky for years was their most favored pupil.

This became evident when the Czar's government exiled him to Siberia for the second time. Hardly had he been brought to his destination when he escaped again. Not only that, but he hurried back to St. Petersburg, the seat of the authorities from which he had been sentenced.

From the train he wired his wife who met him before his arrival in the Capital. Here the two lived with an accomplice of Trotsky, the physician Litkins of the Artillery School of St. Petersburg. All this took place only a few weeks after he and a group of other radicals had been sent into exile. One may belittle the Czarist police, yet such brazen behavior would have



been impossible had not Trotsky-Bronstein been certain of protection. There is but one conclusion—he had the backing of a mysterious and sinister international power.

He is always brave when surrounded by superior forces to protect him. However, in time of evident danger he never fails to find scapegoats by white washing himself with lies and fictitious alibies. An analysis of Trotsky's return from his second exile causes one to suspect his arrest as being nothing but a ruse; that he would never have been tried in court had not those backing him sought to increase his prestige by making him a martyr of Czarism for the second time. His influence in revolutionary circles would be greatly increased; world Jewry would sympathize with a Jew who was so happily rescued.

That Trotsky actually had become a power in European subversive movements became evident immediately after he left Russia the second time. Freely he traveled all over Europe, lecturing and censuring old, experienced Socialist workers throughout the continent. At the same time he was correspondent for influential Russian and European newspapers and periodicals.

The outbreak of the World War found him in Austria. The police, instead of confining him with other Russian subjects in a civil prison camp, warned him to leave the country as quickly as possible. He moved on to Paris, leaving behind a library and many revolutionary manuscripts. These, instead of being destroyed, were preserved and later turned back to him after he had become *the* power in the Soviet government.

Upon his arrival in Paris he settled in the editorial offices of the Russian paper *Nashe Slovo* ("Our Word") crowding out the Socialist Martow (born as the Jew Zederbaum). From there he went to Zimmerwald, Switzerland, where the Third Communist International soon began to take more definite form.

He says: "The revolutionary wing, led by Lenin, and the pacifist wing, which comprised the majority of delegates (at the conference in Zimmerwald September 5-8, 1915) agreed with difficulty on a common manifesto, of which I had prepared the draft. . . . Lenin was on the extreme left of the conference. In many questions he was in the minority of one, even with the Zimmerwald left wing, to which I did not formally belong, although I was close to it on all important questions."

In these words Trotsky tells us how he kept himself free to join whatever party might best serve his purpose. And again he shows that his ties with Lenin were not as strong as the world was later led to believe.

### III

AS the World War progressed, Trotsky's subversive activities penetrated the army. Russian troops sent into France to assist the Allied powers mutinied. Trotsky's demoralizing newspaper was widely circulated among these troops. He points to various incidents which, as he claims, prove that the distribution of his revolutionary literature was carefully planned in advance.

The fact remains that the French government, pressed by Russia, ordered the agitator out of France. Instead of locking him up, he was politely escorted into Spain. Switzerland and other countries did not want him. Spain was unaware of the fact that her French neighbors had unceremoniously sent the world's most dangerous political liar across the border. It must be remembered that Jews have always occupied powerful posts in the French government.

When the Spanish authorities were told by the Russian government that Trotsky was in Spain, the



man was again arrested. Thanks to some mysterious influence he was then "forcibly" exiled. Not to some African colony; neither was the Spanish government (though it officially represented Russian interests in the diplomatic circles of the countries which were at war with Russia) accommodating enough to hand Trotsky over to the Czar's government. *Strange as it may seem the man was "exiled" to no other place than New York City in the United States of America.*

Thus we see that he was always protected and guarded by an unseen hand. A study of the "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion" will show the evident secret of his strength.

Trotsky made "frantic" efforts against being sent there, he wants us to believe in his Autobiography, but they were of no avail. All other countries were closed to this Wandering Jew of the twentieth century. Only New York would receive him, he says.

Great Britain refused to let him pass through the country this time, which made it impossible for him to go to the Scandinavian lands. Why the all powerful influence of the allied countries failed to prevent Spain from sending him to the United States, or why his enemies in Europe did not safeguard themselves by detaining him in some prison camp with other political agitators, Trotsky does not deem necessary to tell us.

Strange as it may seem, the "exile" of Trotsky into New York had no effect upon his influence as a revolutionary worker. Hardly had he arrived on American soil, than we find this chairman of the "Workers Soviet" of 1905, placing himself in the editorial offices of the radical Russian newspaper *Novy Mir* ("New World") which was then published in New York.

It becomes evident that Trotsky had almost reached the apex of his career. He had shown the *invisible power*, backing his subversive activities, that he was capable of organizing Jewish World Bolshevism, and equal to the task of becoming the brains of it.

Unlike ordinary immigrants or refugees seeking

a haven in the United States, Trotsky never had to look for employment. From the very start, throughout his brief stay in New York, he tells us in his book: "My only profession was that of a revolutionary Socialist." Yet this did not hinder a reception committee from meeting this Russian Jew with flowers and music when he arrived "entirely against his will" at the New York harbor.

While in this country, the February revolution of 1917 broke out in St. Petersburg, or Petrograd, as the Russian Capital was then called. It would require volumes to discuss the factual origin of this unspeakable holocaust. But it will clarify the reader's understanding of history, and also greatly facilitate the appraisal of Trotsky-Bronstein's character and his Socialist zeal, if we devote a few lines to the revolution itself.

I had been enlisted in the Russian army since the early part of the World War, and the nature of my work brought me into close and friendly relations with the men in the trenches as well as those in command of the army. From the first day of the War, Russian Socialists agitated persistently against their own government within the army, and their activity became intensified as the struggle progressed.

I became acquainted with quite a number of these "underground" revolutionary workers. They came into the army from the large cities, especially from Petrograd and Moscow. The all-Russian Cooperative Association (the "Zentrosojus") was the main stronghold of Russian revolutionary Socialism, and every agitator of any repute found a shelter in this organization. The reader will do well to note here that Socialist headquarters were a commercial enterprise, closely tied up with the foreign cooperative organizations, especially the British.

The All-Russian Cooperative Association was auxiliary to the Quarter-Masters Department of the army and to various civil organizations, which were helping to wage the war. It had no difficulty in freeing



its members from active military service and placing them in every sector of the war front.

Of the several dozen revolutionists I came to know intimately, and among them were prominent party workers, there was not one who was not surprised and clearly bewildered by the suddenness with which the revolution had come. They all hoped that some day, some time after the World War would be ended, a bloodless revolution might occur, that such a revolution would result in lasting liberal reforms for the Country. Few wanted what the international Jewish powers actually gave them.

Not a man among them suspected the nearness of the revolt. Neither the army or the peasantry were very receptive to Trotsky's brand of revolutionary propaganda. Whatever dissatisfaction there was in Russia resulted from hardships brought on by the War. This dissatisfaction was shared not only by the peasantry and the army, but by every intelligent person in the Country, including a great majority of men in command of Russia's military forces.

It was this turmoil which provoked the original overthrow of the Czar and brought about the attempt to establish a modern Republican regime under Kerensky. Everybody close to those in command of the armies knew that the ruling powers of Imperial Russia had divided. The Czar found himself in a pitiful plight.

The faction of militarists around him had lost out, and the War was to be ended early in 1917.

All available forces were concentrated on the Austro-German front; a huge offensive was to be launched in early spring. The German army was to be thrown back, if possible, as far as Warsaw, and peace negotiations with the Central Powers were to begin.

This decision of military strategy made by the rulers, was in reality the immediate cause of the "people's" revolution; not a revolt of oppressed masses against the Russian government, but a revolt of the militaristic faction allied with, and backed by, the

Entente Powers, which were determined to continue the War against Germany.

Five days after Czar Nicholas II had abdicated I reached Petrograd, coming directly from the Russian-German front. Thus I had an opportunity to observe the heart of the revolution; to gather information and to assimilate impressions. Information was obtained from people who knew details. I knew personally many of the officials who had helped to organize the new Kerensky government. Among them was the Prime Minister of that government, Count Ljwow, with whom I had become acquainted back in August 1914.

From personal observation and reliable information received during the very beginning of the revolution, I am in a position to declare:

1. The 1917 revolution in Russia was not a revolt of the masses of workers and peasants. It was a revolt of the liberal wing of the Russian Duma (Parliament) and militarists dominated by the World Powers which had brought about the War. Russian leaders allied with the London, Paris, Berlin and New York war-mongers, were hopelessly entangled with the underground conspirators of Paris and London.

Opponents of the revolution in the Duma were forced or bribed into consenting to dethrone the Czar. To win over the president of the Duma, Rodzyanko, agents of the Powers seeking to keep Russia at War with Germany set fire to his country estate. British interests paid him one and one-half million dollars as insurance compensation, after he joined the anti-Czarist forces. When, and by whom, such a huge insurance was ever taken out has remained a mystery.

2. No revolutionary party, including the Bolsheviks, was expecting the revolution, nor were they ready for it. It took considerable and frantic efforts of the party leaders to drive the people into the streets, and to induce the honest working class and army to join the mobs of criminal elements which had begun to see



an opportunity for unrestrained plunder in cities and rural communities.

3. Criminal elements were the only original "proletarians" to respond to the appeals of the Communists who were then still without definite leadership.

This conclusion is substantiated by the fact that the real leader Trotsky-Bronstein was far away in New York. Lenin was in Switzerland. Had the international conspirators expected an early outbreak of the revolution, the powers behind the scenes would have had them in readiness somewhere in Russia itself or nearby Scandinavia.

## IV

IN CORROBORATION with this are all the statements of Soviet Russia's greatest historian, Pokrowsky, who died in 1932. Notwithstanding the fact that the Stalin regime declared him to be a fraud, Lenin himself called Pokrowsky the greatest historian of Marxism that ever had lived. He was a leading scholar of the Soviets until recent years.

He tells us: "The Russian workers were not ready for the revolution in 1917, and were not at all revolutionary in 1905."

This statement was made when Trotsky was still in power in Russia, and by a man whom he honored. The truth thus expressed was, however, enough cause to denounce him a year or two ago. Stalin does not want the people to know that Communism has been forced down the nation's throat, and history has to be written accordingly.

If now Trotsky, on the other hand, tries to convince the world that he came to assist the working masses of Russia to win their freedom; or that he is,

or ever has, represented their interests, we can be satisfied that all such statements are lies invented to mask his real subversive purposes, as well as those of the powers backing him. The Russian people are to-day held in subjection by the secret police; they have no love for their masters.

I have already mentioned that Trotsky-Bronstein had become the editor of the daily *Novy Mir* in New York, when the Russian revolution of 1917 broke out. Evidence at hand points to the fact that the ruin of Imperial Russia had long been the goal of all International Jewish groups, such as the Zionists, members of the B'nai B'rith, Alliance Israelit Universelle, and other non-Zionist movements.

The revolt of the Imperial Duma was, however, a coup of the Zionists. The Rothschilds, financial rulers of Great Britain and France, together with other Jewish leaders were looking forward for the control of Russia's great natural wealth, which includes vast mineral deposits. The democratic Kerensky-Ruthenberg government, which they backed, was to act as a peacemaker for Zionist domination.

There has long existed an old, but purely financial rivalry between forces surrounding the Rothschilds and the so-called German-American Jewish banking block. The latter was at this time under the control of the late Jacob Schiff, an international Jewish banker of Wall Street, closely allied with the Warburgs of New York and Hamburg, Guggenheim, Hanauer, Kahn, and other.

Jointly, the two rival groups had financed the preparatory work by assisting revolutionary groups of intellectuals, and by deliberately spreading propaganda all over the world, which later was to create an hostile attitude toward the Russian Empire. Jacob Schiff was especially active in all attempts to undermine the Czarist government. As early as 1904-5 he, as head of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, floated the Japanese war loans which brought about the defeat of Russia in the



conflict of those years, and which struggle was followed by the revolution in Russia of 1905.

It was the Zionists and the Rothschilds who succeeded in dethroning Czar Nicholas II in 1917. They may have surprised their German-American rivals by the March coup of the Russian Duma; but Jacob Schiff and those allied with him, namely the Warburgs of New York and Hamburg; the German-Jewish Westphalian-Rheinland Syndicate; the Lazare brothers of Paris; the Ginzburgs of Petrograd, Tokio and Paris; Speyer and Company of London, New York, and Frankfurt on the Main; and the Nya Banken of Stockholm—these forces were not caught unprepared for an eventual coup by their European Jewish rivals.

For them the "exiled" Trotsky-Bronstein was just the man to frustrate the efforts of the Rothschilds. If the latter could finance a Kerensky-Ruthenberg combination, Jacob Schiff and Company could very well counter such move by causing discord in the revolutionary forces. Trotsky-Bronstein, the unscrupulous advocate of international mutiny and former head of the 1905 St. Petersburg Soviet, would be the one efficient, capable plotter to undermine the young Republic created by the Rothschilds.

In other words, there were Jews, behind Kerensky; but there were more powerful Jews behind Trotsky! Although they represented two rival groups of bankers, fighting among themselves for power, yet both were agreed as to the ultimate destruction of Russian individualism.

Such is the picture which unfolds itself if we take into consideration all available material. Evidence which, if pieced together and coordinated, is substantiated by statements of the chief actors in the tragic drama.

It would require volumes to reprint the many and varied reports, statements, and documentary evidence showing the hand of International Jewry in the wrecking of Russia. Our theme is Trotsky-Bronstein, how-

ever, and I shall restrict myself to just a few published statements which are not easily accessible to the public.

These are facts which have been substantiated by utterances from the leaders of International Jewish-Bolshevick movements, by their financial supporters, and by the Jewish press.

The "Documentation Catholique", published in Paris, on March 6, 1920, cited a report of the American Secret Service. This disclosure named the men and firms listed above, with others, as active backers of revolutionary activities in Russia.

From this and other reports, and from the Congressional Record of the United States, the world has been told that Kuhn, Loeb and Company together with the Warburgs, engineered Trotsky-Bronstein's return to Russia, and financed his revolutionary work in Russia through the Nya Banken in Stockholm, Sweden.

The report of the American Secret Service has been reprinted in various publications here and abroad. It was submitted to all Entente governments by French military authorities.

In April 1917, Jacob Schiff made a public statement that, thanks to his financial help, the Russian revolution had succeeded. Significantly enough we find his claim supported by the official Jewish Communal register of 1917-1918, pp. 1018-1019, in the following words:

"The firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company (Jacob Schiff was head of the firm) floated the large Japanese war loans of 1904-5, thus making possible the Japanese victory over Russia. . . . Mr. Schiff has always used his wealth and influence in the best interest of his people. HE FINANCED THE ENEMIES OF AUTOCRATIC RUSSIA and used his influence to keep Russia from the money market of the United States."

And on October 9, 1920 a time when Trotsky-Bronstein was the firmly established war lord and dictator of my bleeding, starving Russian people, *The American*



*Hebrew*, published in New York remarked: "What Jewish idealism and discontent so powerfully contributed to accomplishing in Russia, the same historic qualities of the Jewish mind and heart are tending to promote in other countries."

According to French sources, Jacob Schiff spent no less than twelve million dollars on the Russian revolution.

The blood which the Bolsheviks were splashing all over Russia aroused world wide indignation, and this was a fine opportunity for the internationalists to charge Germany with being responsible for the tragedy. The world was actually told that the Germans had invented Bolshevism, as it was then expressing itself in Russia. But the public was not told that those "Germans" who were involved in the plot were "German Jews".

One of many important facts, we find on page 27 of "German-Bolshevik Conspiracy", issued by the Committee of Public Information, Washington, D. C., in October 1918. A telegram is cited which states that the bank of Max Warburg & Company of Hamburg, and the Rhineland Westphalia Syndicate had opened an account for Trotsky's enterprise. The committee publishing the information wanted to cast suspicion upon Germany. If now, we supplement the above indiscretion with the information that Max Warburg of Hamburg, and his brothers Paul and Felix Warburg of New York were also financial partners in all their banks and enterprises; that Paul and Felix Warburg were—one the brother-in-law, and the other the son-in-law of Jacob Schiff, isn't that enough to show the international Jewish connections and explain who the so-called "Germans" really were?

No matter that Germany and Russia were at war, the Jews of the two countries found it possible to work together to enslave the Gentiles of both countries.

Trotsky-Bronstein left New York immediately after the 1917 revolution broke out in Petrograd. 1

learned as a Russian Commissar that from the very start, this orgy of blood, turned out to be a tremendous struggle between the Rothschild and the Schiff factions of Jewry.

Trotsky-Bronstein was, for a short time, retained in Halifax, Canada, and brought to the nearby Amherst prison camp. This was after he left New York. Rothschild's Franco-British forces gave their support to the Kerensky-Ruthenberg Socialist regime in Petrograd, which had little use for this master of International Bolshevism.

But they had underestimated Jacob Schiff and his German-American allies. Trotsky-Bronstein was set free. "On the 29th of April, 1917" he says on page 284 of his Autobiography, "came the hour of our release from the concentration camp." "I must admit," we read on the preceding page, "that even today the secret machinery of our arrest and release is not clear to me."

But such assurance of ignorance from the mouth of Trotsky is in no way convincing. His arrogant behavior and defiance of the British authorities which had detained him in Canada (he devotes several pages to boasting about it) shows clearly that he felt secure in the financial power of his New York and European allies.

By trying to put the blame for the difficulties he encountered on his way back into Russia on the military authorities of Great Britain and the Kerensky-Ruthenberg clique in Petrograd, he merely reveals some details of the bitter fight which was then going on behind the scenes between the Rothschild and the Schiff factions.



V

SEVERAL years ago a prominent London publisher, Mr. J. D. Dell, sent a letter to Lloyd George. I shall quote the closing passage of this communication:

"It is clear enough now, as you are aware, that the revolution in Russia in 1917 was no mere spontaneous rising of the masses, but was deliberately engineered, both from within and without Russia, by her inveterate enemies. Germany has been accused of aiding Russia's enemies in this bloody business by the despatch of Lenin's secret train (across Europe from Switzerland to Russia) but so far no accusation has been made against this country (England) in connection with Trotsky's passage from America to Russia.

"Germany has an excuse, she was at war with Russia. But what excuse have we? To help the torture of a war-time Ally in the way we helped to torture Russia is a crime of such magnitude that it would be impossible to expiate it voluntarily, but we must try.

"In order to attain the object mentioned in the beginning of the letter (to acquit the conscience of Britishers and to bring the chief perpetrators to book) kindly let me know whether you accept any responsibility for the release of Trotsky from his arrest in Halifax, N. S., or his passage through to Russia. As head of the British Government at the time you are of course officially responsible. If however you disclaim responsibility it is necessary for you to indicate where this lies."

Mr. Dell never received an answer to this letter. But the answer is simple. . . .

Lloyd George was evidently in alliance with the Rothschild-Kerensky-Ruthenberg machine. Only after the latter had to bow under the pressure exerted by the Jacob Schiff forces, did Lloyd George get instruc-

tions to release Trotsky, who proceeded unhampered for Petrograd to begin his bloody business.

Trotsky himself helps us here a little: "The new Socialist ministers were in alliance with Lloyd George" we read on page 298 of his Autobiography, "who had refused to let Lenin pass into Russia. And the same gentlemen were hounding Lenin for passing through Germany. My own experience on the return journey supplemented Lenin's experience with proof from the contrary."

Let us add here, that New York was the only solvent money market in 1917. I happen to have been a friend of a member of the Russian war ministry who went to New York to negotiate credit purchases for the Kerensky government. (Locomotives, etc., badly needed equipment which the Rothschilds could buy neither in London nor in Paris.)

According to this friend the credits had to be approved by the Jewish financiers of New York. And these credits were one of the thumbscrews which forced the Rothschild faction to surrender to Jacob Schiff.

In connection with the above we must piece together a few more facts:

Financial assistance was given to Trotsky by Max Warburg, of the Nya Banken at Stockholm, Sweden. Trotsky claims that he never had any large accounts of money in his possession. Probably not, for these were trust funds to be used specifically for the revolution. Significant it is, that Trotsky admits he stopped in Stockholm on his way back to Russia.

Significant are also the following facts:

"I think I went from the station straight to the meeting of the executive committee of the Soviet," Trotsky describes his arrival in Petrograd. He was immediately included in an "advisory capacity and given his membership" and from that moment Trotsky



was the big ring leader in spilling the blood of my people.

The Bolshevik Anna Louise Strong in publishing material collected by her in Moscow states:

"When the hour of action arrived, many of the old Bolsheviks who had been Lenin's adherents for years, wished to postpone the decisive blow. Trotsky, the new recruit, stepped into the breach and made the revolution with Lenin."

And an eye witness of the revolution, Arno Dosch-Fleurot, then with the *New York World*, writes as follows:

"While the faces of many individuals in the rush of events remain in my memory, I can not remember even having seen Kamenenv, Zinovief, or Stalin then. Later they and lots of people blossomed out, but in the days of 'do or die' there was just one big figure—Trotsky."

Mr. Dosch-Fleurot could have added—*Trotsky of Schiff, Warburg and Company* had he wanted to give a more complete picture.

Jacob Schiff, the Speyers and the Warburgs were well prepared for the fight with their financial rivals. They not only sent their general manager and chairman of the Jewish-Bolshevick Board into Russia, but they also furnished the complete board of directors. These had been chosen for a screen to hide the outspoken Jewish character of Bolshevism.

Lenin and his crew were safely conducted through Germany, also Trotsky-Bronstein arrived at Petrograd, and this marks the beginning of a series of blows aimed primarily at the financially entrenched Rothschilds and their newly created Republican government.

From his very first day in Russia, Trotsky-Bronstein skillfully directed a most thorough destruction of my native Country. He openly joined hands with Lenin and one of his first blows was aimed directly at the Russian army and navy.

Such a move was necessary for two reasons: first, to deprive rival revolutionary parties of the possibility of preventing anarchy, and second, to defeat the more conservative, moderate aims of the Rothschilds.

The Rothschilds are Jews of the Ashkenazim type ("Ashkenazim" Jews are those who lived in Germany, Poland, Southern Russia, etc.). They were bitter rivals of the Sephardim type, the latter being descendants of those who had remained in Babylon and later followed in the wake of the Arab conquerors and settled over Europe and northern Africa.

For a time the financial war between individual Jewish groups ceased. Then the Ashkenazim Jews split. The Rothschilds gained control of financial London, and separated themselves from their former allies. After assuming leadership of European Zionism, they found themselves confronted with the formidable forces of non-Zionist groups in America and Europe; groups which came to be later controlled by Jacob Schiff and his friends, the Warburgs.

The aims of the latter are much more far reaching than those of the Rothschilds. All available evidence points to the fact that almost everywhere they seek to gain complete political and financial control of every worth while country in the world.

The two groups operate according to different methods. The Rothschilds created the block of powers which lined up against Germany and the Central European nations. An outwardly great Russian Republic controlling Constantinople, the gateway to the orient, would have been a handy club to hold over the heads of Germany, Great Britain and other countries, including the United States. Such plans caused the Kerensky-Ruthenberg regime, sponsored by the Rothschilds, to continue the Imperialistic war of 1914, calling it a "holy war" for democracy.

Trotsky-Bronstein and his international masters had different plans and ideas. Any sort of disciplined



army was an unsurmountable obstacle to the establishment of a so-called "proletarian" dictatorship, the only sort of dictatorship which could concentrate all wealth and natural resources into the hands of the ruling few.

## VI

WHAT Trotsky-Bronstein needed was an army of proletarians, and this he had to create. The large majority of working people have always been reluctant to side with the proletarians. This "down trodden underdog of civilization", as the Marxist gospel likes to call him, is generally the criminal or parasite of the working class.

The masses of toilers in the cities as well as poor peasants have always shunned fellowship with these types of people. Yet they represent the elements which any Marxist revolution must utilize as the ground work it needs for the building of a dictatorship. *This is why Communists in the United States are now demanding that prison doors be thrown open.*

Trotsky-Bronstein's constructive revolutionary work in 1917 began, therefore, with the massing of all the unscrupulous and criminal elements of Russia into the newly created "Workers' and Soldiers' Soviet". (The word Soviet means, Council.)

When the slums, alleys, taverns, brothels and inns of the cities and villages were unable to supply the needed majorities for the Soviets, the jails of the Country and Siberia's convict colonies had to produce them.

Soviets, with such a membership, can be kept operating only if the lust for destruction among their members is turned completely loose. Trotsky-Bronstein had foreseen this. He was also aware of the

tremendous hatred which the Jews had for their Russian neighbors throughout the Nation. These are some of the criminal agencies that were suddenly released upon an unsuspecting people.

As a result, the majority of the Russian Jews flocked into the ranks of Bolshevism, and Trotsky-Bronstein could find no better allies to whom he could trust the operation of the Soviets. In a short time, Jews found themselves in control of all branches of the new government.

Subtly directed by their Jewish executive boards, the Soviets began their activities by demoralizing the army and navy. Every detachment, battalion, regiment, and division had to organize its Soviet of soldiers.

These Soviets eventually replaced the commanding officers and their staffs, and the first thing the new militarists did was to break up the machinery of the Imperial army and to remove Russia from the ranks of Entente Powers which the Rothschilds had lined up against Germany. The latter retaliated by organizing and supporting counter-revolutionary forces which sought to prevent a complete collapse of the Country.

Again they played directly into the hands of Jacob Schiff and his general manager, Trotsky-Bronstein. The army of proletarians mobilized by Trotsky, had to be reorganized into a "Red Army of the Proletariat", and the Soviets of soldiers first created, thus became the skeleton of Russia's new military machine.

The Jew makes a poor fighter in the open. He prefers to organize behind the scenes. He controls the legal and illegal manufacture, sale and distribution of arms, ammunition and poison gas, but he will not show up in places where these, his wares, are being used.

Sitting in headquarters and staff offices, he will direct the slaughter, but when it becomes necessary for him to step into the lines of fighters, to eventually be-



come a victim of such slaughter, he turns pacifist and advocates complete disarmament and abolition of war.

The actual fighting which Trotsky-Bronstein's Red army had to do was, therefore, a privilege given to the Gentiles. A new military rank—that of "Political Commissar"—was created. Only the most reliable and intelligent Communist in Russia could be entrusted with this office, and it thus came to pass that in a short time Trotsky-Bronstein had absolute authority over both the army and navy.

Every military unit had its individual Commissar. Such Commissars were supreme in all matters in their division. These men were in turn directly responsible to Trotsky. The first duty of these men was to organize a spy system, political cells, within the units of the army. And in practically every case, the Political Commissar was a Jew.

Thus, Trotsky and his race had complete control of every branch of the army. This system has never been abolished. It is operating today. Marshal Voroshilov, a Gentile, is the present nominal Commander-in-chief of the Soviet military forces. But everything he does and all plans he makes, must first be submitted to the Jew Gamarnik for approval.

The Bolshevik revolt of November 6, 1917, the event celebrated by Communists all over the world as the "October Revolution"—installed Trotsky-Bronstein as de facto dictator of the Soviet Union. He refrains from telling the public in his Autobiography that such a victory could have been achieved only by stabbing the left wing Socialist parties in the back, which at that time collaborated with the Communists.

A general election for the first Constitutional Assembly had just taken place in Russia. The party of Trotsky and Lenin had been decidedly defeated in this election. This shows what the Russian people actually thought of the new rulers when they were given an opportunity to vote.

To maintain themselves in power, the Bolsheviks then staged their "October Revolution" in which they

killed, jailed or exiled the rightfully elected representatives of the people.

Trotsky-Bronstein's path to the Kremlin of Moscow was thus soaked with blood from the very first day of his return to Russia, and the "October Revolution" inaugurated the bloodiest and most cruel regime known in history. Trotsky-Bronstein, who has not ceased to bathe his hands in human blood up to this very day, not only sanctioned the slaughter and starvation of millions of Russian Gentiles; he planned, supervised and directed it.

Communists and their friends, together with those liberals who in the name of liberty and democracy are trying to whitewash Trotsky-Bronstein today, can not consistently deny that this human devil has surpassed Attila of the Huns in cruelty, bloodshed and the wanton sacrificing of human lives.

I have seen Trotsky-Bronstein at the height of his career; have witnessed his activities during the time he was dictator over Russia and director of all the revolutionary forces of the world. I know that no pagan war of the dark ages, no medieval crusade or inquisition has produced a more murderous leader than this beast, the man who now lives in luxury in Mexico as he continues his planning to bring other terrors upon the Gentile population of the world.

Shortly after the "October Revolution" he took over the military forces of the Soviets. He "agreed" to become "Commissar of War", and set out at once to bring order into the ranks of his army of mobilized criminals; to strengthen it by conscripting the entire male population, and to restore some sort of military discipline.

No one was better prepared for such a task. His large number of Political Commissars which he had been organizing and instructing for months, together with their spy system within the army units, made every attempt to oppose him impossible. He did not hesitate to exterminate ruthlessly any individual or group which was suspected of disloyalty.



The notorious Soviet Secret Service—first known as “Che-Ka” and now existing as the GPU—was started by Trotsky as part of the military machine. It has always been a terror to both the civilian population and the army.

Had the civil war into which Russia was plunged in 1917 been nothing but a clash between rival political parties of the country it would have come to an end very quickly. Either the White, or the Red armies would have received the backing of the instigators of the revolution, and the struggle would have been very brief.

What took place, however, was a struggle between hostile Jewish factions for working toward the ultimate control of the entire world. And the Russian civil war of the years 1917—1921, was nothing but a struggle waged between Jacob Schiff and his gang on one side, and the House of Rothschild on the other.

This explains why this civil war lasted so long. It explains, also, why it was far more cruel than the World War which the united powers of international Jewry had launched in Europe in 1914. The final victory which Trotsky-Bronstein won for his Money Kings will eventually cost the peoples of the earth more in blood and property than any two wars like that which began in 1914 could ever cost.

The numerous White armies which opposed him were scattered all over the Country. In Siberia the forces of Admiral Koltshak were well organised. In the north and north west, General Yudenitsh had been urged into action. In the south were Kronilov, Krasnov, Denikin, and finally General Peter Wrangel.

Trotsky-Bronstein could never have succeeded had he been compelled to rely solely on his Red army or his personal strategy. But he was very efficiently assisted by his financial allies. This powerful assistance from New York, London, Berlin and Paris ultimately placed the victory in his lap.

During his activity as war lord of the Soviet Union

he threw off all masks, thus giving an excellent opportunity to see the man in the hellishness of his true character. In this connection, there are a few details which reveal him better than all his polished writings, or all the excuses which his dupes try to invent for him.

Of the many alibis offered there are first of all, those which claim that Trotsky-Bronstein personally had nothing whatever to do with the atrocities committed during the civil war.

The regular army of this rogue was much too small and far too weak to fight against the White armies which arose during 1917 and the two following years. To help himself, Trotsky-Bronstein created bands of criminals, headed by criminal leaders; masses of ignorant peasants and poor people were forced into these groups. Every claim that Trotsky-Bronstein had nothing to do with the formation of these bands of vandals; that he was unable to restrain them, or that they occasionally overstepped the limits of their authority, are brazen lies made up for the benefit of gullible intellectuals outside of the Soviet Union.

I happen to have lived in Russia during the years when these Huns were sacking our Country, and I have seen no band, or division of such a band, which was not accompanied by a unit of Trotsky-Bronstein's secret service department, the Che-Ka.

Holding the office of president of a certain district Soviet for over two years, I came to know a number of leaders of these terroristic groups. I have talked with them when they were partly under the influence of liquor, their tongues having thereby been turned loose enough to talk freely about their crimes. Never in my life have I known one such leader who did not brag about his loyalty to Trotsky-Bronstein. And these men were always accompanied by Jewish Commissars whose duty it was to report everything to Trotsky's headquarters.



## VII

**M**OST prominent among the vandal leaders of South Russia was an ex-convict who became notorious as Batjko Machno ("Dad Machno"). He and his bands sacked the territory from Kharkov down to the Black Sea, and from Kiev in the west to the boundary lines of the Cossak region on the Don river. What he and his aids understood as "freedom under Trotsky-Bronstein" is best illustrated by the following incident:

In the city of Jekaterinoslaw they murdered several thousand non-combatant citizens within a few days, after which the city was forced to pay an exceedingly heavy fine, a so-called "contribution".

Burning and sacking everything, they oscillated through the rural districts. In the territory of Khereson they came upon a group of more prosperous villages. They surrounded one of them, Eichenfeld, sacked it without cause or provocation, and murdered 81 men and four women. Only two men over sixteen were spared out of the entire male population of the little village.

On November 29, 1919, a detachment of these bands came down upon another group of villages located not far away from Trotsky-Bronstein's parental estate Yanovka. This time, they slaughtered 214 people, among them 18 women and 36 children. Some of the latter were still in the cradle.

These, and many similar incidents, happened in the home district of the band leader, which was also the home district of Trotsky-Bronstein. His father's estate Yanovka is less than a hundred miles from the home village of Batjko Machno with whom, in the spring of 1919, Trotsky made a cooperative military agreement.

A little further east, a revolutionary group led by

a woman, Marusja Nikiforova, sacked a wide area, especially the Donetz coal mine region. Cities like Kramatorskaya, Slavyansk, and others were flooded with human blood during the reign of this she-devil of the Trotsky-Bronstein vanguards.

Here and everywhere the murder of males was not enough. Women and girls were violated and killed, or left infected with venereal diseases. I happen to know a village hospital in the Jekaterinoslav district where in one single day over 100 women and girls sought medical aid after a visit of these bands. And how many of them were too timid and shy to come, nobody knows.

In thousands of instances, fathers, husbands and brothers, were compelled to watch the beasts as they raped their wives, mothers, young daughters and sisters. Held at bay with sabers and guns, crippled or murdered if they dared to try to help their loved ones, the men had to look at these devils as they would sate their lust.

During the time that these and thousands of similar atrocities were being committed throughout such parts of the Country as were occupied by the Red army, Trotsky-Bronstein was travelling from one sector of the revolutionary front to the other.

From his Autobiography we learn that he came right into districts controlled by such bands. He was in the Voronezh territory at the very time when Batjko Machno and Marusja Nikiforova were running wild.

On page 440 of the Autobiography he tells about his experience with these marauding bands. Referring to Tsaritsin, the capital of a similarly infected district of South Russia, which at that time served as headquarters of Trotsky-Bronstein's helpers, Voroshilov and Stalin, he admits that the district "held a special place in the Red army."

He blames a deep antagonism between the peasants and Cossaks of the region for the seas of blood which his armies spilt. The civil war here was waged with "vicious ferocity", as he calls it. He says also



that it "penetrated far into the villages and led to the wholesale extermination of entire families."

Such an antagonism as he describes, could not possibly have existed, because the Cossaks of Russia lived in regions of their own, and peasants in the neighboring districts were mostly related with them and there existed no reason whatever for enmity. The Cossaks were resisting bitterly, however, against the invasion of the Red army, and Trotsky openly declared that he would crush them with "fire and sword."

He accomplished this tragic feat by ordering the extermination of whole Cossak communities on the Don river and in the Northern Caucasus; communities populated by thousands of Cossaks each. These communities literally became victims of the "fire and sword" of this Jewish Attila.

Actually wholesale extermination of entire families took place everywhere in South Russia, even in regions hundreds of miles away from any Cossak settlements. By referring to these matters in his Autobiography Trotsky-Bronstein reveals that he was fully aware of what was going on under his command.

Yet we learn still more from his book. In the very paragraph from which the above excerpts are taken, he openly admits that he sanctioned such warfare. If the fact that these bands (Trotsky calls them "irregulars") were accompanied by Jewish Political Commissars and units of his all powerful Che-Ka should be insufficient proof that he was personally behind the crimes, we find additional evidence in his life story.

"This war" we read on page 440, "brought forward a good many stalwart irregulars who were excellent in local skirmishes, but usually failed when they had to undertake military tasks of larger scope." Wholesale extermination of men and women, young and old, is, in Trotsky-Bronstein's terminology, nothing but "excellent" local skirmishing. He, no doubt, never expected that I would some day make him face his own words, chronologically and geographically coordinated with

historical facts, to prove his personal guilt and responsibility for the slaughter of millions of innocent men, women and children.

The entire chapter from which we take these admissions deals with the opposition that developed in the ranks of his army. With great pride he tells how he knew no mercy whenever he encountered insubordination, disobedience and disregard for duties. Yet he did not prosecute or punish his "stalwart irregulars."

Batjko Machno, for instance, was active until late in 1921, continuing with his "local skirmishing".

Let liberals and intellectuals say what they will, Trotsky-Bronstein is personally responsible for, and guilty of, the basest crimes the world has ever known. History knows no other human being who can measure up to him in the wholesale mistreatment and murder of women and young girls, innocent children and infants.

The few details I have here related deal with Trotsky-Bronstein's irregular troops, the vanguards of his Red army. Some may ask whether or not the regular troops were any different. It was quite difficult in those days to draw a line between regulars and irregulars; for the simple reason that Trotsky would today highly praise some unit for its stalwart, heroic revolutionary work, while tomorrow, he would denounce it for not passing up to him enough of the stolen property it had gathered.

But I shall oblige him by confining myself to his own classification. For instance, I will call Batjko Machno an irregular, even if he and his bands did come to an agreement with Trotsky, as early as the spring of 1919; that is, a few weeks after the Entente Powers had forced the German troops to evacuate South Russia—a measure which opened the gates of Bolshevick aggression into a territory which was fairly well on its way to recovery from the World War.

The main cities and territories which the German-Austrian forces, and the half ready army of the



Ukrainian Hetman Skoropadsky had to evacuate, were seized as quickly as possible by Trotsky's well instructed regular units. Their leaders and a selected body of trustworthy troops never left these places, for Trotsky could ill afford to let the somewhat doubtfully honest irregulars lay a firm hold on wealthy cities like Kharkov, Kiev, Jekaterinoslav, Simferopol, Sevastopol and Jalta.

Irregulars could pay themselves by sacking the less important rural districts; their "excellent local skirmishing" was, however, very helpful, for it kept the population paralyzed with terror. Trotsky-Bronstein never made any effort to restrain these, his allies, as long as they did not bother the prey which he had picked out for himself.

The large cities, were the strategic nerve centers of his future Bolshevick empire. They were the vitally important junctions of Russia's southern railroad system. He, therefore, had to have them occupied by his most trustworthy and regular troops.

In all these cities the blood of children, women, and non-combatant men was flowing in streams. This answers the inquiry as to whether or not there was any difference between his regular and so-called irregular soldiers.

The occupation of Kiev—the town was abandoned by the foes of Bolshevism without an actual fight for its possession—was later investigated by foreign newspaper reporters. It is a significant fact, however, that the terrible findings of these correspondents have never reached the public through press channels. Yet, the investigation disclosed that this town alone could account for over 10,000 victims of Trotsky's Red army—the "regular" one. *And all these victims were killed within the short period of a little over a week.*

The other cities mentioned were smaller, yet each aggression of the Red army was always accompanied by a ruthless massacre. I know of districts which were

conquered and abandoned by the Reds twenty and more times within less than three years.

In Simferopol I met Trotsky's commander of the advancing Red army, Dybenko. He occupied the town with a horde of Black Sea marines, accompanied by masses of "irregulars" which he had picked up while coming through the districts occupied by Batjko Machno.

No one can say that Dybenko was not "regular", though he may have been one of Trotsky's naughty boys. Trotsky himself mentions this rogue in his book, complaining that he and Voroshilov were "making free" with military property. The terror which Dybenko spread was equal to that of any crimes committed by irregular troops.

We would, therefore, be unjust to Trotsky if we tried to classify his regular troops and their chiefs as less "stalwart", and their achievements as less "excellent" than the irregulars. In all coastal cities like Eupatoria, Sevastopol, Yalta, thousands were executed by the regulars. Wherever he sent instructions to save ammunition, the helpless victims were drowned or put to death by other means than shooting. Hundreds at a time, their hands and feet securely tied and their bodies weighted down with scrap iron, were pushed off the pier at Eupatoria, a small insignificant town on the west coast of the Crimea.

At no time was the Red army forced to fight for the possession of this territory. Its harbor is not built out sufficiently to make it strategically valuable. Trotsky simply had the innocent people killed for the fun of it. In a similar way thousands were drowned in Odessa and other coastal cities.

Especially was this true when the White army abandoned South Russia for good, and Trotsky's commander-in-chief, the Hungarian Jew Bela Kun, "conquered" the unarmed Crimea.

The people in this area were driven into the Sea in masses.



## VIII

**B**UT WE must draw a line here between the rank and file of the Red army, and the elements in this army which actually committed the murders and atrocities. The great body which was, and still is, composed of workmen and peasants pressed into military service, confined itself more or less to automatic fighting with the White army.

This warfare resulted in comparatively insignificant losses and bloodshed. However, streams of blood of innocents always flowed before a retreat of the Red army, or after its victory.

These periods were most dreadful. On such occasions, the elite of Trotsky's armies, the backbone of his organization, namely, his Jewish Che-Ka and its special military units of criminal elements were "cleaning" up cities and towns, villages and isolated districts.

Advancing with a victorious Red army, the Che-Ka would be the first to enter a town abandoned by the opposing armies. They were masters in looting, and they had the special duty to "punish" the enemies of the revolution; to destroy them and any one suspected of sympathizing with the White army. Whole families were exterminated. Women were killed because they were capable of bringing into the world potential foes.

If the Che-Ka organizations headed a retreating army, they were cleaning up again, for now they had to destroy traitors. Elements had to be liquidated which might eventually join the White forces, or be of some service to them.

Whenever the war in a district ceased, Trotsky's Jewish Che-Ka immediately engaged itself in "strengthening the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat", an occupation which always called for the execution of numerous "hidden" enemies of the revolution.

These latter activities always included the collection of "contributions". This word has a special meaning in the vernacular of Communism. It means a sum of money payable to Communist authorities, either by individuals or an entire community. The amounts which the Jewish administrators always demanded, were far beyond what the people could pay. But failure to meet the demands in full invariably led up to reprisals.

Lack of money was taken as proof of the disloyalty of a community or person toward the regime. Trotsky's Che-Ka was the collecting agency. Individuals who were required to pay such contributions were imprisoned until their families and friends made the payments.

Where entire communities were involved, hostages filled the jails. Every once in a while some of the hostages were executed, to prove that Trotsky-Bronstein's agents meant business—especially if people unable to raise the full amounts were trying to bargain. Failure to pay meant death to the prisoners and additional victims were also selected from the family members of those executed. The property of those put to death then became the property of the state.

After Trotsky's agents had taken for themselves what could be converted into some sort of money, the property that was left was passed over to the treasury of Trotsky-Bronstein's regime, where it was used "to further strengthen the positions of Communism." And Trotsky never failed to remind his rogues of the necessity to strengthen and deepen the revolution "with all means".

As a result, it happened quite frequently that friends and the family, after having paid a contribution in full, would find that the one for whom the money had been paid was executed a few days previous. Or if a person was released, a few days later he was arrested again and executed on some kind of a technicality.



Such "constructive revolutionary work" soon impoverished the country, especially the farmers. A food shortage set in, and the Red authorities confiscated ruthlessly every bit of grain they could find. Mass executions often brought to light that some of the farmers had been guilty of hiding small quantities of grain for their own needs, or for seed.

Cattle was wantonly slaughtered, and horses were taken for the Red cavalry, or used for military transport work. Trotsky-Bronstein also held the position of Commissar of Transport, but 75 per cent of Russia's locomotives were out of order. Those still running were without fuel, for the rich Donetz and Ural coal mines had been ruined or put into idleness by the civil war.

The first immediate result of this man's brutal regime was, therefore, the famine of 1921-1922. Twenty-seven million people of a Country usually exporting grain to all parts of Europe, had to be fed by the American Relief Administration and auxiliary organizations. *Conservative estimates state that more than six million men, women, and children in the Ukraine alone, died of hunger during Trotsky-Bronstein's dictatorship.*

A few more details must be given. Since Trotsky's fall, his enemies have admitted a great deal. Trying to defend himself, Trotsky in turn has admitted that atrocities occurred; but he seeks to show, that his enemies committed them for one reason or another, chiefly to undermine him. Some who claim to defend civil rights and democracy, blame the revolution on the backwardness of the peasants. They try to put the responsibility upon the victims, since the crimes can no longer be denied.

Trotsky talks about the ferocity of the illiterate Russian peasant, the "mouzhik". He and his many friends want the world to believe that all the horror and bloodshed of the civil war, especially during his reign, was caused by the farmers and workmen. It is

evident, however, that this is just another attempt to clear Trotsky-Bronstein of his personal responsibility, and for the actions of the Jewish machine he organized to rule the Soviet Union.

In reply, we only need to call Trotsky's own writings as a witness. He claims, and intellectuals have recognized the claim, that he is a first-rate student of psychology, of social and revolutionary science as well as history.

Having grown up among Russian peasants who were serving his father, he knew what effects blood-thirsty propaganda would have on the criminally inclined elements of the more backward people. He knew that these elements, whenever their passions are properly inflamed, will turn into veritable beasts. The revolution of 1905 had already shown this to be true. And still, Trotsky-Bronstein used his skill to intensify these very characteristics.

The entire vernacular of Bolshevik propaganda was published under his own name; the art and the pictures which his Jewish collaborators used to illustrate his placards and pamphlets, as well as the articles in various "godless" and political magazines and folders—were all carefully designed to incite murder and destruction in the hearts of everybody who failed to cringe in the dust before the scepter of this new Jewish Emperor of Russia.

As a propaganda writer, Trotsky is the most prolific producer that Communism has ever had. And he is proud of his efficiency with the pen. "Besides the official duties of the Commissary of War and Transport," he says he presided over many other activities. "Among the some dozen odd jobs that I was directing as part of the party work—that is privately and unofficially—was the anti-religious propaganda."

This admission greatly aggravates his personal guilt. It shows that he was more than official head of the murdering Che-Ka forces; his unofficial tasks including the fomenting of hatred for all forms of re-



ligion. This propaganda alone resulted in the brutal murder of tens of thousands of Christian believers.

It can safely be said that less than five per cent of those murdered during Trotsky's spasm of cruelty, ever had any political connections or interest in the affairs of the government. Under the supreme command of Trotsky-Bronstein, and directed subtly by his anti-religious propaganda, the Jewish Che-Ka ruthlessly slaughtered clergymen and their families everywhere.

I will name only a few significant cases at this time. In the night of January 30-31, 1919, Probst Marnitz, a preacher, was executed in Riga. During the revolution of 1905 he openly condemned the senseless destruction of property by revolutionists. In 1919 Trotsky-Bronstein's Che-Ka remembered this, and sentenced him.

That the same Probst Marnitz had personally intervened for dozens of revolutionists who had been caught sacking the rural districts in 1905, and saved them from death before the firing squads of the Czar, meant nothing. The man who had saved Trotsky's followers in 1905 was now shot by them. Shortly afterward, Dr. Schlan was executed in Riga, together with 45 other Christians. Dr. Schlan was 68 years old and had never been active politically.

Around New Years 1919, the Red army occupied Wesenberg, a small town not so far from Riga. On January 6, Trotsky's henchmen, the Che-Ka, executed Pastor Pauker and 300 believers with him. I could fill hundreds of pages, giving details about individuals and groups who have been executed, and towns and villages which have been sacked by orders of this human devil.

I have selected the above cases because they happened in Latvia. The population in and around Riga has always been known as cultured and educated. Illiterate, backward Russians never lived in these regions. Neither did they come there during the revo-

lution. And we must remember that all the bloodshed and atrocities which occurred in these north west districts were the direct work of Trotsky's Jewish Che-Ka!

I want to emphasize again that in this part of Russia, as in every other region, the rank and file of the Red army, had little or nothing to do with the mass executions in general, and the murder of clergymen in particular. The Che-Ka organization of the Commissary of War, and the revolutionary tribunals headed by members of the Che-Ka, were the ones who instigated such slaughters. All were directly responsible to Trotsky-Bronstein.

Special military units, which were composed of former convicts and people with criminal inclinations, were bodyguards and executioners in the Che-Ka and the revolutionary tribunals. What the latter were capable of doing can best be judged from an incident which occurred in the Black Sea region, the territory where I grew up and lived at the time.

The Che-Ka of the Odessa district was about to execute a number of people. Among them were certain members of the Roman Catholic church. The priest of the parish pleaded with the local officer in charge and gained permission to be present during the execution, to minister to his parishioners in their last hour. A member of the Che-Ka was to accompany the priest. The latter stuck close to the priest's side.

The priest prayed with the prisoners after they had been lined up for execution. Then he raised his hands to bless them for the last time. The moment his hands went up, a sword flashed through the air and both hands dropped to the ground, having been cut off. A few seconds later, priest and parishioners were rolling in the sand, riddled by the bullets of the Jewish Che-Ka.



## XI

AND NOW we have a mental portrait of Trotsky-Bronstein, the man who for a number of years was absolute ruler of Soviet Russia. It is the same Trotsky-Bronstein who can today induce such prominent people as Professor Dewey of Columbia University to spend time and money on attempts to vindicate him in the eyes of the world.

As late as in 1929 Trotsky-Bronstein is found brazenly telling, in his Autobiography, of the execution of Socialists in Russia, those who had helped him to gain power. "Our humanitarian friends of the neither-hot-nor-cold species" we read on page 473, "have explained to us more than once that they could see the necessity of reprisals in general, but to shoot a captured enemy means to overstep the limits of necessary self defense."

In answer to attempts to save the lives of people, Trotsky simply ordered them shot. He had, and still has, his own ideas about "humanitarian generalities."

He says: "Whether such point is good or bad from the point of view of normative philosophy, I do not know, and I must confess, I am not interested in knowing."

My aim to characterize Trotsky-Bronstein as he is, and to show him in the nudity of his darkened soul, is herewith concluded. Further details and proofs from either his Autobiography, his many other writings, or additional disclosures on my part as a former Russian Commissar, would lead to lengths beyond the limits of the present study.

There remain two questions, however, of interest to the reader, and which should be touched upon briefly, even if we must point out that an exhaustive and satisfactory answer can only be given in separate studies at a future time.

Question Number One: Where does Trotsky-Bronstein stand today? Is he really an enemy of Stalin and his regime, or is he merely pretending to be one, in order to work more efficiently for the advancement of Moscow's aims?

On August 14, 1929, six months after Trotsky's exile from Russia, the "Jewish World Agency" was organized in Zurich, Switzerland. The financial rivalry between groups of Jews and the fight for an upper hand in world affairs had been costly—international Jewry therefore decided that it had to unite. Anti-Semitism was also seen to be growing all over the world.

Trotsky-Bronstein had done much to incite anti-Semitism. He had also shown, in some respects, that his ideas were different from those of his masters. Attempts to check him had resulted in his plotting against Stalin. And this regardless of the fact that he knew Stalin had been placed in power by his own masters. He refers to this in the following sentence: "FOR THE THING THAT MATTERS IS NOT STALIN, BUT THE FORCES THAT HE EXPRESSES WITHOUT EVEN REALIZING IT."

Trotsky lies when he says that Stalin does not know his bosses. Stalin's father-in-law and actual master is Kaganovitch, a full blooded and loyal Ashkenazim Jew.

Trotsky's plan of world revolution had failed to bring the expected results, and other steps had to be taken. Soviet Russia was, therefore, promoted into the rank of a civilized democracy. Mr. Roosevelt's recognition accomplished this.

The next step was to entrust the League of Nations to the Soviets. This too was accomplished as a result of Washington's willingness to cooperate. It was decided by the Jews that Soviet Russia must be regarded by the duped public as promoter of more desirable forms of democracy. So the internationalists decided that Russia should be given a new "constitution."



That this constitution is but another ruse to ensnare the masses which see some hope in Marxism and the many intellectuals who seek to better the world, but do not know how to do it, is apparent to anyone who has studied it and is watching its application to the Russian people.

"The Constitution of Stalin will greatly strengthen the role of the Soviet Union as base for the World Revolution. Communists of other countries who are fighting to set up United Fronts (with Socialists and Liberals, the author.) will have an exceptionally efficient weapon in the Constitution of the Soviet Union."

The above statement was made more than seven months before the constitution was formally adopted, and several months before its proposed text had been published. Through this statement the Central Executive Council of the Communist Party of Russia informed the various leaders of its organizations that Internationalists had decreed a "New Deal" also for World Bolshevism.

The Communist parties all over the world were not slow to revise their tactics. In November 1936 the leader of the Communist party of France, Duclos, told the Communist congress of Chechoslovakia that the French party had been very successful during the year, and that this success had become possible through the application of new tactics.

Pretending to give up an outright Communistic platform, Duclos explained the "Popular Front" was set up in France under the Jew Leon Blum. Some people were deceived into believing that the democratic regime was strengthened by this new government; but it is apparent that such democracies are merely paving the way for Soviet rule.

These new policies are not plotted by the Soviet government or the Communist Third Internationale. They are merely the instruments for appointed organs and men carrying out the orders given to them by the supreme council of the Internationalists.

This explains the apparently inconsistent policy of the Soviet Union in regard to the League of Nations, as well as that country's friendliness toward capitalistic democracies.

Trotsky-Bronstein, now, is not the man whom International Jewry can use for the execution of such new plans. For about thirty years he has been telling the world that Communists cannot cooperate with Socialists and other parties. During his reign over Soviet Russia he has repeatedly demonstrated that he will betray and "liquidate" political allies from other parties whenever these have become useless to him. He has also demonstrated that his vanity drives him to overstep the limits of his authority, and to retaliate whenever his masters are forced to check him.

Trotsky, therefore, has been excluded from the executive board which is to put over the New Deal concocted for Soviet Russia and the Communist Third International. He has been given another, but no less important duty of directing the Fourth International and gradually talking over such functions of Communistic Bolshevism, which are becoming incompatible with Soviet and "Popular Front" policies. "Progressive" democracies could hardly agree to cooperate with pure Bolshevism.

Whatever bloodshed may take place in the future, will not be provoked by the Soviet Union, or directly by the Communist Third International, but by Trotsky's Fourth International and by Trotskyism. Thus, in his new role, Trotsky is again leading the vanguards of world revolution, supervising and organizing the bloody stages of it. He is past-master in this profession, in which he is not easily replaced.

These international activities of Trotsky-Bronstein are, naturally, playing directly into the hands of Moscow. Long civil wars are costly, and rather risky since Italy and Germany have again built up their military strength. Revolutions must, therefore, be as brief in duration as possible.

The Soviet Union is to assist the revolutionists in other countries, and then promptly annex newly created Soviet Republics by making them "independent" members of the Soviet Union.

There is no question that Trotsky-Bronstein, personally, had different ideas about revolutionizing the world. But he, like Stalin, Kaganovitch and all other functionaries of World Bolshevism, must obey orders. They all must cooperate in one way or the other, even if they do hate each other.

Having shown his genius as a despoiler of a country, Trotsky has been kept out of the slaughter carnivals which were staged in truly Danton-Marat-Robespierre fashion in Moscow during the past year. We can be certain that international Jewry has definite plans for Trotsky, and that we shall hear more about him in the future.

Now there remains question Number Two: Will Trotsky be admitted into the United States?

We have good reason to doubt that Stalin and his masters at the present time have any use for Trotsky in the United States. His work in Mexico is far more important.

Mexico has become the headquarters for Bolshevik activities in South American countries, all of which have broken off relations with the Soviet Union. Stalin must re-establish these relations, and a Fourth International cooperating with groups of Trotsky-Communists will give Stalin an excellent chance to vindicate Soviet Russia and official Communism. Any violent disorders and bloodshed which Jewish internationalists decide to provoke will not be traced back to Moscow, but to Trotsky-Bronstein who is now residing in the mansion of his millionaire-friend, Muralist Diego Rivera.

For the time being, therefore, Trotsky-Bronstein will have to pass up the opportunity of being a guest at the White House in Washington. Such honor would, no doubt, please his conceit and vanity immensely;

especially after his "official enemy" Wallach-Meier-Finkelstein-Litvinov—whom the "Saturday Review" (published in England) calls an "ex-bandit", "ex-murderer" and "ex-convict"—has been feted by President Roosevelt and his close friend, Mr. Bullitt.

Trotsky-Bronstein will come to the United States as soon as his masters decide to employ him here. In such a case it is not improbable that he will ride into the United States in the same kind of a luxurious, private car "Hidalgo" ("The Nobleman"), in which President Cardenas of Mexico had him brought from Tampico to Mexico City upon his arrival from Norway. This would guarantee both safety and the necessary decorum for the Grand Master of bloodshed—Leon Trotsky-Bronstein.

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